DAVID L. ANDERSON (CABN 149604) **United States Attorney** 2 HALLIE HOFFMAN (CABN 210020) 3 Chief, Criminal Division MICHELLE J. KANE (CABN 210579) Assistant United States Attorney 5 1301 Clay Street, Suite 340S Oakland, California 94612 6 Telephone: (510) 637-3680 FAX: (510) 637-3724 7 michelle.kane3@usdoj.gov 8 Attorneys for United States of America 9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 10 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 11 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION 12 13 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, No. CR 16-00440 WHA 14 Plaintiff. UNITED STATES' EX PARTE APPLICATION 15 FOR AN ORDER AND [PROPOSED] ORDER **AUTHORIZING RELEASE OF GRAND JURY** v. **TRANSCRIPTS** 16 YEVGENIY ALEXANDROVICH NIKULIN. 17 Trial: March 9, 2020 Defendant. Pretrial Conference: February 26, 2020 18 Time: 2:00 p.m. Courtroom No. 12 19 20 The government respectfully applies ex parte for an order pursuant to Federal Rule of Criminal 21 Procedure 6(e) authorizing the government to provide defendant's counsel copies of the grand jury 22 testimony of witnesses whom the government may call at trial. This application is necessitated by the 23 disclosure provisions of the Jencks Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3500. 24 Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 6(e)(3)(E) provides in part that "The Court may authorize disclosure – at a time, in a manner, and subject to any other conditions that it directs – of a grand-jury 25 26 matter (i) preliminarily to or in connection with a judicial proceeding." The Court's power to order 27 disclosure is discretionary and may be exercised upon a showing of need and a finding that disclosure is 28 required by the ends of justice. In re William H. Pflaumer & Sons, Inc., 53 F.R.D. 464, 470 (E.D. Pa. U.S. EX PARTE APPL. RE GRAND JURY TRANSCRIPTS CR 16-00440 WHA

In U.S. Industries, Inc. v. United States District Court, 345 F.2d 18 (9th Cir. 1965), the Ninth

Circuit observed that disclosure should be liberally allowed when the traditional policies underlying

"do not apply at all in a given situation, or apply to only an insignificant degree, the party seeking

disclosures should not be required to demonstrate a large compelling need." *Id.* at 21.

grand jury secrecy are no longer served. The court held that when the reasons for the policy of secrecy

1971); see also United States v. Procter & Gamble Co., 356 U.S. 677, 682 (1958).

probability of guilt.

The Ninth Circuit listed five policy considerations underlying the need for grand jury secrecy:

(1) to prevent the escape of those whose indictment may be contemplated; (2) to insure the utmost freedom to the grand jury in its deliberations, and to prevent persons subject to indictment or their friends from importuning the grand jurors; (3) to prevent subornation of perjury or tampering with the witnesses who may testify before the grand jury and later appear at the trial of those indicted by it; (4) to encourage free and untrammeled disclosures by persons who have information with respect to the commission of crimes; (5) to protect the innocent accused who is exonerated from disclosures of the fact that he

has been under investigation, and from the expense of standing trial where there was no

Id. at 22 (quoting United States v. Amazon Ind. Chem. Corp., 55 F.2d 254 (D. Md. 1931)); accord Procter & Gamble Co., 356 U.S. at 681-82, n.6.

In this case, the policy considerations requiring secrecy apply with diminished force. The case has already been indicted, and the matter is set to proceed to trial on March 9, 2020. *See In re William H. Pflaumer & Sons, Inc.*, 53 F.R.D. at 470 (stating that "once a grand jury has concluded its work, the courts have, to some degree, relaxed the secrecy principle"). Due to the procedural posture of this case, allowing limited disclosure of grand jury materials in preparation for or use by the parties at trial would not frustrate the concerns of grand jury secrecy. Moreover, disclosure of the grand jury testimony is in the interest of justice because it will permit defendant's counsel to have Jencks material in advance of trial pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3500.

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Accordingly, the government moves this Court to issue an order authorizing the government to 1 provide defendant's counsel with copies of the grand jury testimony of witnesses whom the government 2 3 may call at trial. DATED: November 19, 2019 Respectfully submitted, 4 5 DAVID L. ANDERSON United States Attorney 6 7 MICHELLE J. KANE 8 Assistant United States Attorney 9 10 [PROPOSED] ORDER Having considered the United States' Application for an Order Authorizing the Release of 11 12 Grand Jury Transcripts, it is hereby ORDERED that the attorneys for the United States may disclose to 13 counsel for the defendant a copy of the grand jury testimony of witnesses the government may call at trial, pursuant to the Jencks Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3500, et seq. 14 15 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that defense counsel shall not disclose such grand jury testimony to any other persons, except as necessary in preparation of the defense, without prior authorization from 16 17 this Court, and that the copy of the testimony provided to defense counsel (and any reproductions or 18 copies made of the produced copy) shall be returned to the government at the conclusion of proceedings 19 in this case. November 21, 2019. DATED: 20 21 United States District Judge 22 23 24 25 26 27

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